

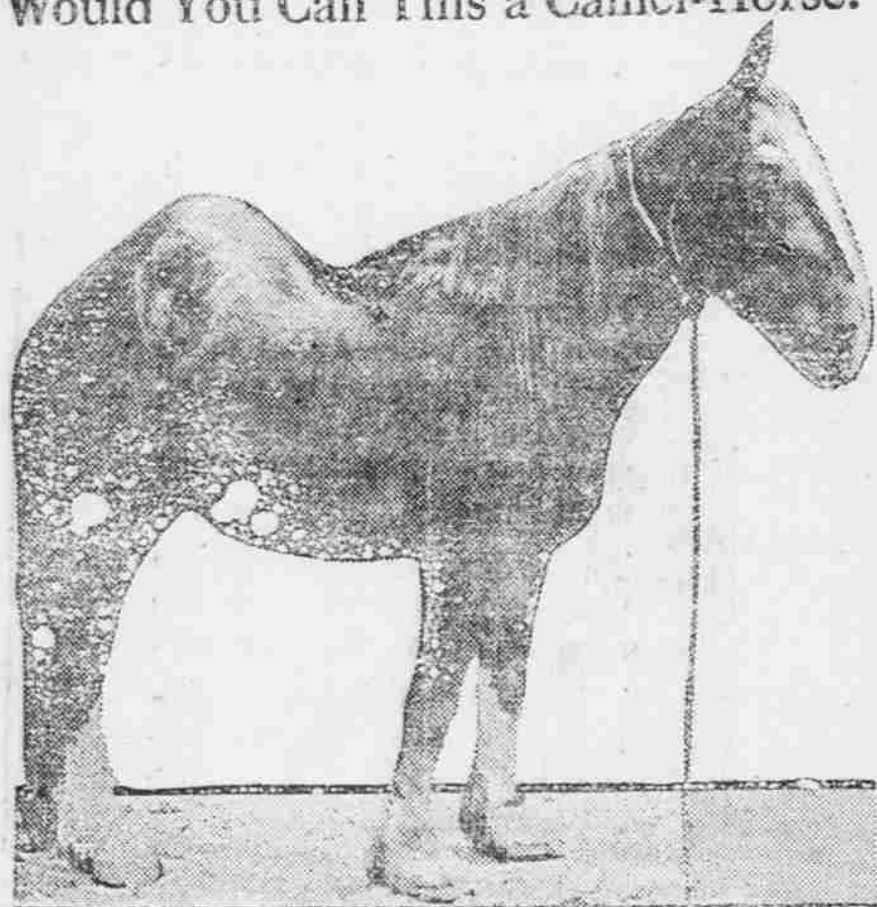


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Would You Call This a Camel-Horse?



This steed was born just before prohibition went into effect. Maybe that's the reason for the hump on his back. He worked for a farmer at Altoona, N. Y., but a collector of freaks bought him for a side-show.

Jack Hayes and Edgar Gabbard returned home from Lexington where they represented the Junior Agricultural Club.

Forest Johnson and Miss Lucy Ramsey, both of this place, surprised their friends by getting married.

Long Time Farm Loans

On easy terms where the principal never comes due, (unless you wish it) on Five, Seven and Ten Year Loans. Quick Service—No Delay.

Burt L. Sims

Security Trust Building

Lexington, Ky.

SEE STEPHEN D. PARRISH, ATTORNEY

RICHMOND, KY.

DIVERSITY OF CROPS AND STOCK PROVE BEST

(By Associated Press)

Lexington, Ky., July 12—Farmers of Western Kentucky who have made money during the past few years have done so largely through the diversification of both their crops and livestock, according to a preliminary report on a farm management survey. Despite the stringent farm conditions which have just been completed in that part of the state by the farm economics department of the College of Agriculture.

A total of 140 farms in six western Kentucky counties were covered in the survey, these including Ballard, McCracken, Graves, Marshall, Carlisle and Calloway. Of the past two years, some farmers were found in every county of the district covered by the survey who have made money, according to C. U. Jett farm management specialist of the college, who conducted the survey.

The records of the survey show that farmers who depended upon two main crops and at least two main lines of livestock for their farm income realized the greatest profit from their business. Tobacco was found to be the main crop in most cases while strawberries, wheat and hay also were found to occupy an important place in the rotations of farmers that made money.

Hog production combined with dairying constituted the chief lines of livestock work on the farms that made money for their owners, according to the survey results. Hogs and beef cattle also occupied an important place on other farms while sheep were given a place on a number of others.

Labor efficiency also took an important place in determining whether farms in the western part of the state made or lost money, Mr. Jett said. On some farms that were profitable, twice as much was accomplished as on unprofitable farms with the same amount of labor.

The problem of getting satisfactory hired labor is a serious one in the western part of the state, according to Mr. Jett. Some farmers are solving this in a satisfactory way by growing hay and grass which can be handled with a small amount of extra labor.

Interest in better farm management is evident throughout western Kentucky, he added. Many farmers are realizing that what was good enough for their fathers is not necessarily not good enough for them, and as a result they are turning to more scientific and economical methods of production.

Data obtained in the recent survey will be tabulated and subjected to a careful study by the college farm economics department in an effort to work out definite farm management pointers for farmers in the Purchase region.

WHITE HALL

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Williams have returned to their home in Vincennes, Ind., after spending a week with relatives here.

Mr. A. M. Reed is on the sick list.

Little Joe Sparks died at the home of his grandfather last Sunday. Friends extend sympathy to the family in their loss.

P. W. Phelps is in Cincinnati on business this week.

Miss Coburn Hill, of Irvine, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Tom Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Day are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy, James Edgar, Jr.

Mrs. Wm. Haden entertained a few of her friends last Sunday.

Mrs. Albert Clark has returned from Gibson hospital where she had been a patient for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Hukle spent Sunday with Mr. J. W. Shearer and family.

Protracted meeting is in progress at Republican church. Rev. S. J. Carson, of Louisville, is assisting Rev. Z. J. Amerson. Mr. Carson is a splendid speaker and much good is being done.

NEW RULES ADOPTED BY PRISON BOARD

(By Associated Press)

Frankfort, Ky., July 12—Persons sentenced to life imprisonment in the State reformatory here or the State penitentiary at Eddyville subsequent to January 1, 1922, will not be considered for parole until after they have served 12 full years, according to rules recently adopted by the State Board of Charities and Corrections and made public here today. Other life prisoners can be considered for parole after serving 8 years.

This rule will apply alike to prisoners convicted of capital offenses or of being habitual criminals.

Copies of the rules will be mailed soon to all circuit judges and county attorneys of Kentucky. Among other rules relevant to the parole of prisoners are the following:

No prisoner shall be considered for parole who has not been in the First Grade continuously with a clear record of six months preceding such parole consideration, but in the case of a man serving a second or later sentence, 1 year's continuous clear record in the First Grade will be required. Bad conduct on the part of any prisoner following his recommendation for parole and occurring before the execution of parole is consummated will nullify the parole.

Prisoners without education are expected to avail themselves of the educational opportunities accorded by the institution and their failure to do so will affect their parole consideration unfavorably.

No prisoner will be given favorable parole consideration who is suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, unless with the approval of the State Board of Health.

All prisoners who have served previous jail or workhouse sentences may, within the Board's discretion, have 6 months' additional detention before becoming eligible for parole consideration.

For each previous conviction for a felony one year's additional detention will be required before the prisoner becomes eligible for parole consideration.

All prisoners are eligible for parole consideration after they shall have served one-half of the sentence imposed by the court, but in the case of life prisoners, except those sentenced subsequent to January 1, 1922, the law provides that the prisoner may be considered for parole after he shall have served eight years. All prisoners sentenced for less than 16 years have been and shall be considered for parole after they shall have served eight years, subject to the additional time provided for on account of previous convictions or jail or workhouse sentences.

Any paroled prisoner returned for violation of parole and after investigation held as a parole violator shall not be given further parole consideration until he shall have served at least one year with a clear record in the First Grade.

The inmates of the state reformatory and state penitentiary shall be graded according to conduct and industry. All prisoners, as received, shall be assigned to the first grade. When, because of bad conduct or unsatisfactory work, they are assigned to the second or third grade, the following rules are to be enforced by the warden or superintendent:

Any prisoner transferred to the third grade shall forfeit all privileges and all or part of any good time that may have been earned, subject to the order of the superintendent or warden, and the approval of the Board, and he must remain in the third grade with a perfect record for a period of not less than 30 days and no good time shall be credited to any prisoner while in said third grade.

Prisoners may be transferred from the third to the second grade, and shall remain in the

second grade for a period of at least 60 days with a satisfactory record before regaining the first grade. Prisoners in the second grade shall have such letter writing and visiting privileges as the superintendent or warden may approve, but in no case shall a second grade prisoner be permitted to write more than once a month or to receive more than

one visit a month. Prisoners while confined in the institutions may receive credits for good conduct, for a certain number of days in each month, as follows: Seven days shall be allowed each month for the first year; 8 days for the second year; and ten days for the third and subsequent years. These credits shall in no wise affect the date

on which a prisoner shall be eligible for parole consideration.

Interesting Booklets

The Kentucky Utilities Company has just mailed out booklet entitled "The Sins of Development," which contains very interesting reading, as well as pictures of various plants operated by the company.

Statement Concerning the Strike Situation At Corbin, Ky.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
Office of the President

Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1922

To the Public:—

Out of the railroad strike at Corbin, Ky., has arisen an intolerable situation, which we have labored for a week to relieve, but without material success. Now that we are forced to take more definite action, I am impelled by a sense of personal duty, as well as responsibility, to acquaint the public with the conditions at that point. This is done both because I know the people of Kentucky are interested in the maintenance of law and order and also of railway service, and because I am hopeful that publicity will aid in averting what it is feared might otherwise be a serious outcome.

Corbin is one of the pivotal transportation points on the Louisville & Nashville system, being a terminus and junction point of four of its important operating divisions, including those serving the great coal fields of Southeastern Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee. In its shops, round-houses and yards (the latter containing fifty-one miles of tracks) a vast number of locomotives and cars used on that part of the system are constantly inspected repaired and otherwise kept in fit condition for safe and efficient use. So extensive and important is this work that it required 686 men to perform it. All but three of these on July 1st went on strike—and a most unreasonable strike it is, since the recent reductions of a few cents per hour were made by the lawfully constituted governmental authorities, and still left the men receiving from 40 to 129 per cent in excess of their wages in December, 1917, when the government took over the railroads.

By the almost superhuman efforts of a few officials and laborers this movement of some freight trains, in addition to the regular passenger service, has thus far been continued; but owing to the strike there are standing today in the yards at Corbin and on lines tributary thereto approximately 50 dead engines, and 3,600 loaded cars, 90 per cent of which is coal that cannot move, though many industries wholly dependent upon this coal are, for the lack of it, about to shut down.

Corbin is distinctly a railroad town, with a population composed almost entirely of railroad men and their families and those who depend upon their patronage. Naturally, therefore, the strikers have the sympathy of all, including city officials. Practically all business houses refuse even to sell supplies to the company, and carry placards, denouncing any who may accept its employment. The strikers and their friends openly declare that they will not permit others to accept employment with the company at this place. If these threats have the intimidatory effect intended, or if, when put to the test, they are successfully carried out, there will result almost a complete paralysis of railway service in this section of the state—a disaster and disgrace alike to the state and to this company, which, of course, must not, and will not, be tolerated.

The situation at Corbin is comparatively quiet, but the price of this outward calm is the stifling of that railway service which it is this company's duty to the public to render. Accordingly, finding that local protection will be wholly inadequate, even the appointment of additional deputy sheriffs having been refused, we are engaged in constructing and equipping a tent camp at Corbin, and will shortly send there several hundred men, comprising the new shop employees and a force of guards to protect them and the company's property. In this action I am sure that we have the support of all who believe in the supremacy of the law over force, but I thought you were entitled to know these facts and to be given the opportunity to utilize the weight of your concerted opinion in the interest of right and of law and order.

I sincerely trust that there will be no disorder, much less bloodshed. Our men are strictly charged not to violate the law. If others commit crimes, I warn them that no stone will be left unturned to bring them to justice.

I need hardly add that the procedure above outlined is not due to ill-will toward our former employees. On the contrary, realizing that they have been misled and that many have struck against their wishes under a moral pressure which could hardly be resisted, our feeling is one of regret and genuine concern for their future welfare; and we have delayed action this long in the hope that they would see the futility of a strike which, because of its illegality and injustice, is condemned by the whole nation.

Respectfully,

W. L. MAPOTHER, President.

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